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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

There are some sins which even being a member of the G. A. R. cannot cover. Honesty and ability are combined in James W. Savage. This is one reason why the people desire his election to the supreme bench.

Mr. Gresham has been heard from. The reasons which he assigns for Vandervoort's removal will be satisfactory to every one but Vandervoort.

The Herald is putting some terribly pertinent questions to Hon. James Laird and they demand a reply. Mr. Laird cannot afford to pass them by in silence.

Forty-four millions dollars worth of buildings have been constructed in New York since January. Chicago looks at this item and weeps, when she thinks of overhauling the metropolis.

Another lieutenant in the army turns up missing as a defaulter. The only difference between defaulters in the army and out of the army is that in the former punishment invariably follows detection and court martial.

News of the attempt to make a martyr of Vandervoort has reached Washington, and Postmaster-General Gresham promptly explains the causes which led to his removal. He charges that for years complaints of Vandervoort's inefficiency and disregard of orders have been on file in the Postoffice department, that his continual neglect of his official duties have called for repeated censures from his superintendant, that during the year ending July 31, 1883, he was absent from his post 265 days, that he has lied to his superiors to cover official delinquencies and reporting himself on duty when junteking in the west. Inefficiency, absenteeism, insubordination and falsifying sum up the charges on which Vandervoort was removed.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Vandervoort will ask for an investigation and be promptly accommodated. A score of other and graver charges can be made and sustained, any one of which would be sufficient to warrant his removal.

Diplomatic badgering still continues between the representatives of France and China, but there is a warlike cloud gathering which may burst at any moment. An interview lately published in the New York Herald gives the opinion of General Gordon that the only two powers capable of coercing China are England and Russia, the former because she can invade from the coast, and the latter because she can overrun from the land side. England, he says, could undertake such an invasion because occupying the treaty ports--no foreign power would object; but France in a similar venture would continually be in hot water with Great Britain. Undoubtedly China counts on such a possibility very strongly in her relations with France. General Gordon does not doubt that the French could easily and rapidly overpower the Chinese forces, but the principal effort of the latter would be to force the French into such positions as would throw them into collision with the English.

General Gordon adds some valuable opinions on the aims of the European population in semi-civilized communities. The English and other foreign residents of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, etc., have no interest in the Chinese except such as affect their own pockets. They would be glad to see a war involving any European nation with China, because thereby their opportunities for money-making would be so much the more increased. General Gordon rightly has a man opinion of a colonial or foreign community which attempts to dictate to the people of the land in which they are temporarily living. He cites the cowardice and avarice of the foreign community in Egypt, and makes a shrewd guess at the cause of the French war with Madagascar by laying it to the foreign planters, who want the right to own slaves. Similarly, in China there is a powerful body of foreigners who attempt not only to govern themselves in their special settlements but to control the policy of the natives in their own self-government.

CONTINUE THE PAVING. The letting of the contracts for the paving of the cross streets will dispose of all the proceeds of the paving bonds voted at the last election. If the city council are wise they will prepare at once a proposition for another \$100,000 in paving bonds to be voted upon this fall. No one believes that the paving already done meets the present needs of Omaha or the wishes of her citizens, and no one expects that next year it is to pass without a further extension of the paved limits in the city. The paving of Douglas and Harney streets makes the merchants on Farnam street anxious for the improvement of that thoroughfare. They understand better than

A FRONTIER POST.

The Location, Surroundings and General Characteristics of Fort Robinson.

The Charms of Life at a Military Camp--Reminiscences of Indian Outbreaks.

Editorial Correspondence of THE BEE.

Fort Robinson, Neb., September 7th, 1883.--Frontier posts are much alike in their general characteristics. The inevitable line of officer's quarters fronts the parade ground which is enclosed by the company quarters backed by the stables and corral and flanked by the hospital and laundry row. But all frontier posts do not possess equal advantages of location with Fort Robinson. No post in the department of the Platte has a more charming natural situation. The stage road to Deadwood leaves the Fort two and a half miles to the west at Red Cloud station, a few rods from the old agency. From the station a buck board runs in twice daily to the Fort carrying the mail and express matter from the north and south. We pass over two rises of ground before the first glimpses of the post become visible, when a turn in the road shows us a neat bird's-eye view of the garrison lying directly in our front, about a mile distant. Fort Robinson was laid out by General John D. Smith, in 1874, shortly before the outbreak of the Sioux troubles which culminated in the Rosebud campaign. The situation selected was an excellent one from a military point of view. Located about 70 miles east of Ft. Laramie in the extreme north-western corner of Nebraska, it forms one of the chain of posts which stretch along our Indian frontier, and hem in the great Sioux nation with a circle of bayonets, through which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to break. Fort Robinson, which is nearly 100 miles eastward, stands as a guard against the Spotted Tail Sioux at Rosebud agency and Fort Robinson is the military garrison nearest to Pine Ridge agency with its 7,000 Indians. The three posts, Laramie, Robinson, and Pine Ridge, therefore guard a line of frontier over 275 miles in extent along which 15,000 Indians rove within their reservations through a small portion of Northern Nebraska and a large portion of Southern Dakota.

From a picturesque standpoint the location of Robinson was no less fortunate. The post stands in the valley of the White river. To the west and north the butte rises to a height of from 300 to 500 feet above the plain, their sides cut and jagged into curious shapes by the influence of water and atmosphere and their rounded tops crested with the deep green of the mountain pine. A break in the hills to the northeast and southwest permits the passage of the river as it winds northward to its junction with the Missouri river. Except for this the garrison would be entirely surrounded by a circle of buttes in a plain of less than three miles square, carpeted with a luxuriant growth of grass and watered by numerous springs, which find their way through verdure-lined banks to the river.

We approach the post from the east, and after a ride of a half an hour from the stage station our team brings us to the double row of white tents, where Captain Payne's company of cavalry are camping pending the construction of their new quarters. As we drive past the officers' row we are enabled to take in the entire post, which stretches in a regular quadrangle to the banks of Soldier's creek below. The OFFICERS' QUARTERS are neat, adobe buildings, with accommodations for two sets of quarters in each, a common doorway leading to a single hall. With the exception of the commanding officer's building they are all one story in height, with a steep pitched shingled roof, which projects sufficiently to afford shelter for a neat porch below. Including Col. Carpenter's quarters which are completed in a two story high structure at the extreme west end of the post, there are seven buildings in the line furnishing fair accommodation for a garrison of three companies. The arrival of Captain Payne's command has necessitated an addition to the present accommodations and in the spring a new commanding officer's house will be built west of that now occupied by Col. Carpenter, while the building which he now occupies will be converted into two sets of quarters, its original condition before changed into one dwelling by Col. Sumner the late commander. Between the commanding officer's residence and the post traders stands the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. This structure, for whose erection preparations were begun by Col. Sumner, has been built by Col. Carpenter since his arrival last May, and is just completed. It is a neat two story frame building, designed to accommodate the Post Adjutant, the Sergeant Major and the post library. A broad hall runs through the center. To the right as we enter, a door opens to the Adjutant's room which is neatly finished with black walnut grained wood work with hard finished walls, narrow pine flooring and a ton foot ceiling. It communicates directly in the rear with the Adjutant's clerks room where the records of the post are kept. Across the hall and taking in one half of the building down stairs is the post library of some seven hundred volumes. Up stairs are sleeping rooms for the Sergeant Major and a clerk. The administration building has been erected almost entirely by soldier labor. All the wood used in its construction came from the neighborhood. The logs were cut by soldiers in the canyons west of the fort, hauled in by government teams and sawed, planed, tongued, and grooved in the post saw mill. The garrison has every reason to be proud of the result which was obtained at an actual expenditure of about \$200 in money appropriation.

THE MEN'S QUARTERS face the parade ground on the east, west and south. They are 130 feet long and 30 feet deep, built of unquared logs, each containing accommodations for one company. The quarters to the east are occupied by Troop H, Fifth cavalry, Captain John M. Hamilton commanding. Captain Hamilton's troop has the distinction of being the recipient of special mention from the division inspector for their soldierly appearance and the neat condition of their quarters and stables. A long dining hall and kitchen run along the rear of the sleeping apartment; a neat and well-stocked library and reading room is located at the north end of the building, while in the front the company orderly room is situated. Directly opposite across the parade grounds are the quarters of Company M, Captain John B. Babcock commanding. To a civilian eye there is little difference in appearance between the quarters of Company M, and those of Company H. The same neat sleeping room with its long line of beds and army chests, blankets rolled up at the head, and the floor and woodwork shining in their cleanliness is visible as one enters the door. Here too is a well lighted dining room and capacious kitchen, a carefully selected library and a well stocked reading room. Company M boasts of the best cooks in the garrison and one of the most soldierly and popular company commanders in the department. The quarters occupied by Company C, 4th Infantry, Captain Edwin M. Coates commanding, are located opposite to officers row on a line with the adjutant's office, the guard house, the commissary building and the hospital. They are the historic quarters of the garrison for here on January 10, 1879, occurred the remarkable INDIAN OUTBREAK of the Northern Cheyennes under "Wild Hog." It will be remembered that in August, 1877, some eight hundred of the Northern Cheyennes were sent from Dakota to the Indian Territory. On Sept. 9, 1878, eighty-nine women and two hundred and forty-four women and children escaped from Fort Reno and struck toward Fort Dakota, committing numerous depredations on their route and eluding all pursuit in Kansas and Nebraska until October 18th, when ten were taken near Red Cloud agency. On October 23rd one hundred and forty-nine Cheyennes were captured near Fort Robinson, and two days later were removed to that post and placed in confinement awaiting the orders of the Indian department. Here they were held for more than two months, closely guarded, and daily becoming more sullen, until early in January they were informed that the Indian department had ordered their return to the Indian Territory. They refused almost to a man to consent to removal. On January 9th, "Wild Hog," the ring leader was ironed after a struggle in which a soldier was stabbed, and the last night of the Cheyennes in the quarters. To the surprise of all it was found that they had succeeded in concealing a large number of rifles and any attempt to enter the building would have been certain death. The following night at 10 o'clock occurred the desperate and gallant attempt of the Cheyennes for liberation. Two of the sentinels were killed, the barricades were thrown down and a simultaneous rush was made from doors and windows towards the creek. The squaws covering the retreat of the bucks and dropping bravely in their places as the chiefs fled toward the water under a heavy fire from the guards. Before the band could reach shelter thirty-two were killed and seventy-two recaptured. The remainder fled to the hills and entrenched themselves in a series of engagements lasting until the 20th when the band were either killed or recaptured. The Indians fought with the greatest desperation to the last, refusing all terms of surrender. Scarcely a corporal's guard remained to be removed to Indian Territory. It is an interesting fact in this connection, that while I write, Captain Hamilton's company are now on the road between Sidney and Robinson, escorting the remnant of the Northern Cheyennes on their way from Indian Territory to their friends at Pine Ridge agency. Among the number are a dozen or more who were in the memorable outbreak at Fort Robinson in 1879.

Captain Coates' company is the only company of infantry at the post. It is much reduced in number, owing to the discharge of many of the men, but will be soon recruited to the standard. Last week the company gave a very enjoyable ball to Company M, of the Fifth cavalry, of which I see that an account has already appeared in the BEE. To the south of Captain Hamilton's company's quarters the Fifth cavalry, commanded by Captain Payne, are rising. These when completed will be the most substantial log quarters in the department. They are built throughout of sawed logs with the joints tightly filled with mortar, the roof shingled and light from both the east and west sides. The quarters are to be 125 feet long and 25 feet wide, with an L for kitchen and sleeping purposes and a porch. Upon their completion Captain Payne's company propose to give a grand opening ball which it is rumored will be the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed at the garrison. The adjutant's office, guard house and prison, the commissary and quartermaster's buildings, two long frame structures painted red, and many stables to the north, are to be added, a half dozen isolated log houses occupied by the married sergeants and privates, a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, a corral, and a line of houses denominated laundry row form with the hospital the remaining buildings of the garrison, which, it will be seen, is quite a large settlement in itself. I had almost omitted mention of the post trader's residence and establishment, which stands on a line with the officers' row next to the administration building, and comprises a log and frame residence with nine rooms, a large store, several warehouses and a corral. Major J. W. Paddock, formerly of Omaha, is in charge, and his family have been spending the summer at Robinson and enjoying the breezy atmosphere and the pleasant society of the post. For the society is certainly delightful, even if somewhat restricted as to numbers. A garrison with fewer feuds, a more general set of officers commanding a more orderly and soldierly lot of men, running with less official friction it would be difficult to find in any department. Of the garrison in detail, the machinery of the frontier post, the occupations and duties of the officers and the pleasures and trials of army life at an isolated post I propose to speak more in detail in another letter. I will only say in closing that the alleged lazy army officer of the soft service brigade is not stationed at Fort Robinson, and the military martinet of a commanding officer is not taken up in his quarters in the building occupied by Major Louis H. Carpenter, the hospitable, soldierly and genial post commander. W. E. A.

English Poverty and Crime.

Of every 1000 persons in England and Wales, about twenty-seven receive relief from poor funds. This makes in these two divisions of Great Britain an average of about 725,000 who may be considered as paupers in a population of less than 27,000,000. This is but a single item showing the troubles and sorrows of the suffering poor in a great and wealthy kingdom. The average mortality among infants in England and Wales during the period of three months, on which a recent estimate is based, was 25 in every 1000 under one year of age, the aggregate being nearly 29,000. This was largely in the manufacturing districts, being 141 in 1000 in Lancashire, 146 in Staffordshire, 147 in Leicestershire, 151 in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 168 in Bristol and 147 in Hull and Huddersfield. That is, of every 1000 children born this number die in these places before they reach the age of one year. In one locality not mentioned in the list the rate reached 190. Without entering into an accurate calculation, we may say that the deaths of infants under one year of age may possibly average from fifty to sixty per 1000 in San Francisco. Our conditions of life are much easier than in England, and not only here, but throughout all the states of the Union, children are much better cared for. Philanthropists estimate that at least 50,000 English infants die annually in their country under circumstances that may be mildly described as infanticide. Children are born to young mothers anxious to get rid of them. Mothers who work in factories cannot take proper care of their infants and are obliged to leave them alone or with nurses who are not expected to return them to their homes alive. Infants are a burden which it seems desirable to get rid of as expeditiously though as decently as possible; therefore they are starved to death by degrees, dosed with opiates, or neglected and maltreated with the hope or expectation that death will come as a relief to them as well as to the mother who bore them. Yet with all this poverty and crime in her midst, England sends out her missionaries and poses as the Parisienne before the nations of the world, saying constantly, not only in speech but by her manner, "I am better than thou!"

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